

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph [0019] with the following amended paragraph:

--[0019] At near the equilibrium potential of silver, the current is consumed only for formation and dissolution of the metal adatoms, neglecting modulation of the double layer change, which is tens of times smaller, as well as the small modulation of the electroreduction and electrooxidation currents of the analyzed compound because of its low concentration. Under these conditions, the amplitude of the charge transfer oscillations determines the amplitude of the adatoms concentration oscillations. It was shown in Bockris et al., 1964 that the silver adatom concentration is  $(3 \div 160) \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot \text{mol/cm}^2 = 1.8 \cdot 10^{13} \div 9.6 \cdot 10^{14} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$  in sufficiently concentrated silver salt solution (for example, 1 M  $\text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4$ ). The amplitude of the adatom concentration oscillations amounts of about 10% of the monolayer at current modulation frequency of 20 Hz and amplitude 1 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>. In this case the potential modulation amplitude does not exceed 10 mV (Marinyuk et al., 1980). Such potential oscillations do not substantially alter either the surface concentration nor the molecular structure of the adsorbate being analyzed, the two being in principle directly dependent only on the electrode potential. These potential oscillations also do not disturb the large-scale relief of the surface. Hence, electromodulation of current in the described "galvanodynamic" regime, in contrast to the electromodulation of potential in the usual potentiodynamic regime (Van Duyne, 1979; Suëtaka et al., 1979; Ohsawa, 1980), modulates only the intensity of SERS by adsorbate molecules coupled to silver adatoms, as well as the spectral intensive background inherent to SERS spectra, which only depends on the concentration of silver adatoms and is not subjected to the influence of the adsorbed molecules (Marinyuk et al., 1981). At the same

time, the intensity of this background makes it possible to obtain normalized data on the concentration of the adsorbate molecules coupled to adatoms.--